

FORCED OUT
AFTER MANY
YEARS' REIGN

Abdul Hamid Meekly Says
"It Is Allah's Will."

Mehmed V. Now Sovereign
of Turkish Empire.

New Ruler Hailed by People
With Great Acclaim.

Martial Law Relaxed
Joyfully Celebrate.

N Simple Ceremonies Mark the Transfer of Power.

A- NEW CABINET NOT SELECTED.

Constantinople, April 27.—The reign of Abdul Hamid II. ended to-day with his

deposition and the accession of his brother, Mehemmed Reschad Effendi, as Mehmed V., a variation of Mahmet, it being

considered inappropriate to assume the precise name of the prophet. Mehmed V is the thirty-fifth sovereign of Turkey in male descent of the house of Osman; the

founder of the Empire, and the twenty-ninth Sultan since the conquest of Constantinople.

The two Houses of Parliament, meeting as a National Assembly, in the forenoon, approved the decree of deposition, which was read by the Sheikh-ul-Islam.

chief of the Ulema (and supreme judge on ecclesiastical questions. The document recites that Abdul Hamid's acts

were contrary to the sacred law and set forth a long list of crimes, the whole making a terrible indictment. The assembly chose Mehemed Reschad a

Sultan and appointed committee, to notify the dethroned sovereign and his successor of its action. The firing of 161 guns an-

Simple Ceremonies.

The ceremonies connected with the transfer of the power were simple. The newly-chosen ruler came from his palace

in Galata through streets lined with troops and cheering thousands and took the oath at the war office. He then proceeded to the Parliament and later was

to the Dolmabatsche palace as head of the Empire where for so many years he had practically been a prisoner.

Martial law was relaxed to-night and the people gave themselves over to celebrating the victory of the young Turk party and the end of Abdul Hamid's

Many buildings were illuminated, and thousands of rounds were fired by the soldiers for joy. General good humor

The question of the new Cabinet has not yet been settled, but it is thought that Ahmed Riza will be Grand Vizier.

while some of his associates will probably be Hilma Pasba, the former Premier, as Minister of the Interior; Djavid Bey,

as Minister of Finance, and Rifaat Pasha
as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"It Is the Will of Allah."

The Sheikh-ul-Islam, supported by all the principal personages of the higher church administration, issued the fetva

as the decree of deposition is called. It informed Mehmed Reschad Effendi that he was chosen Sultan by the will of the people, the will of the Parliament, and

will of the army and the will of the people. It admonished him to serve God and keep the sacred law as communicated by

The fetva was prepared last night, both Abdul Hamid and his brother, Prince Reşad, being informed at an early hour.

this morning. The Sheik-ul-Islam, it is said, personally visited the Sultan and read him the decree. He informed his majesty that the question, having been

put in canonical form before the sheik and his associates as to whether Abdul Hamid had not forfeited the right to rule over the faithful, they had decided "yes."

Abdul bowed his head, saying:
"It is the will of Allah."
At a secret sitting of the National Assembly in the morning the decree was

read. It declared that Abdul Hamid II must abdicate or be dethroned. The Assembly unhesitatingly shouted "dethrone him."

He Expected It.

A deputation consisting of two Senators and two Deputies thereupon visited

the palace at Yildiz and communicated to the Sultan the Assembly's resolution. Abdul Hamid replied:

"I expected this; it is fate. My only

wish is that the lives of myself and family may be safeguarded and that I may reside at the palace of Cheraghan, as I wish to die where I was born."

Sultan-Elect Notified.

A similar deputation proceeded to the Palmbastische palace, in Galata, and in-

formed Mehmed Reschad Effendi of the nation's wish. The newly proclaimed Sultan replied that he bowed to the will of the people.

Later the assembly debated the momentous question of Abdul Hamid's future residence. The suggestion that he be allowed to travel abroad was strong-

ly oppose on the ground that it might cause complications. It was finally decided that he must remain at Constantinople.

At 2:30 in the afternoon a salute of

This image shows a blank, aged, cream-colored page, likely an endpaper or flyleaf of a book. The paper has a slightly textured appearance with some minor creases and discoloration, characteristic of old paper. The left edge of the page is bound, showing the stitching and the inner cover material. The overall tone is warm and slightly yellowed, suggesting the age of the document.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 28, 1909

"Business."
Tuesday Evening, April 27.—The New York stock market was irregular and featureless and closed heavy and dull, with no material change in prices. Money on call, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent.

The Chicago wheat market was very strong, closing 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent.

The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 2 to 3 points, followed by a sharp recovery and closed steady at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent, ruling at 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 per cent.

The Revolt of Islam.
Abdul Hamid II. was born in 1842, and succeeded his brother, Murad V., in 1876, but a short time before the war with Russia and the Danubian principalities. By intrigue, espionage and subtlety he retained unquestioned control until last summer, when, though permitted to remain as titular head, he was deposed of a good deal of his authority. Completing their programme of reformation the Young Turks, with the courage of their convictions, have at length carried their victory to its logical termination, and, securing the person of the Sultan, have deposed and replaced him. Mohammed V. reigns in his stead.

It was at the very outset of his reign that the "Bulgarian atrocities" moved Mr. Gladstone to those outbursts of fiery eloquence which were intended to drive the Turk out of Europe; now those devotees of Islamism having de-throned the "loathsome tyrant," will be called upon to stamp out those massacres in Asia Minor, which have spread with such frightful rapidity, illuminating the close of the Hamidian reign with such another glare of rapine as gave an evil name to its inception. Said Mr. Gladstone:

"Let the Turk now carry away their abuses in the only possible manner—by carrying them to themselves. Their Zaptieh and their Mudirs, their Bin-bashis and their Yuzbashi, their Kaimakams and their Pashas, one and all, bag and baggage, shall, I hope, clear out from the province they have desolated and profaned."
"You shall receive a reasonable tribute; you shall retain your titular sovereignty; your empire shall not be invaded, but never again while the years roll their course, so far as it is in our power to determine, never again shall the hand of violence be raised by you; never again shall the dire refinements of cruelty be devised by you for the sake of making mankind miserable."

Considerations of international politics perpetuated an era of misgovernment, calling frequently for European intervention and resulting in a piecemeal division of the fairest European provinces; Bulgaria, which then was devastated, has developed into an independent Tsarist, and, at an interval of thirty years, the "bag and baggage" policy has become the watchword of revolvers within the faith, a contingency remote indeed from Mr. Gladstone's prophetic vision.

For, there is one thing that emerges clearly from the vortex of Constantinopolitan intrigue, it is the line of cleavage which divides the Young Turk of wholly European ideals and the reactionary Mohammedans of Turkey in Asia, whose hand has been shown in the sinister work at Adana. Half the population of Turkey in Europe is of Christian faith; Greeks and Macedonians, Jews and Albanians abound in those battalions which were transferred from Saloniki to overawe and finally to capture the Sultan. But the Asiatic Turk is of quite another complexion; he has never seen his domains parcelled out and policed by Europeans, and his native and hereditary reserves of fanaticism and frenzy will gather new strength from the degradation of the caliph by a party whose Islamism is of very doubtful parity. That the Sultan attached great importance to this evident lack of sympathy between the two sections of his empire has been proved time and again, and it is by no means certain that a counter revolution, marked by renewed outrages on the Christian population of the Asiatic provinces, may not soon divert attention from the scenes by the Bosphorus. Reform and reconstruction at Constantinople do not imply unquestioned control on the Eastern

shores; and the stronger and more homogeneous Asiatic vylavets, if permitted to degenerate into that chaos they love so well, may soon set rival European peace-makers by the ears. The Mohammedan masses may yet have the last word—if they do it will be a bloody one.

Utensible Criticism.

Despite the recent campaign of education by which the State Department of Education undertook to make clear to the public of Kentucky the operations of the new school law, there seems still to exist a widespread misapprehension as to its provisions. Thus, in a newspaper published in Pulaski county there appears the following rather ill-tempered comment on the law:

"We have the item to read that we have always opposed the present school law of Kentucky, and have given unanswerable arguments to sustain our position. Later on the people will get a dose of the law that will make them sick. Just wait until a high school is established in each county, and it is to be done next year, and you see the negroes and whites in the same classes and your Indiana mixed school law will blossom out. The negroes under this law can go to school with the whites, and you can't help yourselves. Under this law the whites are not only to educate the negroes, but are forced to admit them into the country high schools or each county be taxed to establish a high school also for the negroes. We ask our two cents' worth of money have been turning over practically to negro trustees, and much of it has been wasted. As everyone knows, the colored schools have been a farce. Kentucky is the only State in the Union that we know of where white people have been turning over school money to the negroes to distribute. It is true that they have not done so, but they have only been ignorant and dilatory, but corrupt, and they were getting much of the school money that ought to go to educate colored children. If it is not our white tax to ourselves to educate the negro we certainly owe it to ourselves and to the negro to follow up our money and see that it is expended to the best advantage of the business men are acting in other States."

"The practical effect of the new school law will be to turn the colored schools over to the white people to control."

And so, it may be seen, the arguments employed against the new law are not based upon the facts or logic. They are rather the outgrowth of a prejudice against new things, against progress, against a movement to breathe life into dry bones and to make the present great that the future may be greater. Such a Chauvinistic attitude can handicap any State. It has hampered Kentucky's school system and other branches of public endeavor in the past and has prevented the State from enjoying all the refinements of civilization, the blessings of prosperity and the front position in social and economic achievement that she should have. The new law is a concrete effort to push the State forward by infusing vitality into a creaky, dilapidated and antiquated school system. It was hard enough to get the movement properly started. It is not fair to restrict it now that it is under way.

The most practical and sensible thing the Government can do in regard to the transportation of its commission of inquiry to Liberia is to buy tickets for the commission on the regular steamship lines between European ports and the African coast. The commission is a comparatively unimportant body, and the business which it has in hand is of great importance to the interest. The assignment of a squadron of three naval vessels to convey the commission to Monrovia, the capital of the ebony republic, entails a considerable expense. The dispatching of the most powerful nation of Europe a cruiser squadron might be in order to emphasize the dignity and magnitude of the negotiations and to send a commission of inquiry to a decadent black republic in three warships—one vessel for each commissioner—is preposterous. The Senate Committee of Secretary of State Knox ought to have prevented Uncle Sam making an exhibition of himself which will be productive of international snickers and will also lead to embarrassing and wasteful naval excursions.—Baltimore Sun.

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Mr. Carlisle, in arguing for a duty on coffee, makes his argument to protectionists and makes it, therefore, as best he can on protectionist grounds. He knows that an argument addressed to the Aldrich Committee on any other grounds would be useless. If on the plea of the little protection to Hawaiian and Porto Rican coffee which a tariff would afford, he could secure such an essentially revenue tariff as that on coffee he would be doing the cause of tariff reform a service. But it is a waste of time for him to present his argument. There is too much revenue and too little protection in a coffee duty to make it acceptable to the protectionists in control at Washington.

Says a philopolemic contemporary: "Among the game brought down by the African hunting party is a Thompson's gazelle. For the sake of good sport it is killed. The gazelle has more intelligence than Thompson's gazelle."

Why? In order that it may properly appreciate the honor of being slaughtered by such a mighty hunter as the Terrible Teddy?

"He couldn't throw me over and live," explained the woman who killed a man in Nashville yesterday. And if the law were enforced, as it should be, no one could do murder and live.

The advents of the smaller loaf and the tube truck were opportunely timed; they came in together.

COMMENT ON KENTUCKY PARDONS

ON TAYLOR AND FINLEY PARLONS

[Hopkinsville, Kentucky.] Gov. Willson has greatly injured his reputation for sincerity in the pardon of Taylor and Finley. The pardon of one of his predecessors in the office of Governor, Kentucky has been disgraced and humiliated by such murders as that of Hiram Hedges in Carlisle and Tom Watson in the colored schools. The local crimes that dwell in insinuation when compared with the murder of the Governor of the State, by a sharpshooter concealed in the office of one of the local lawmen, is a disgrace to the laws of the State. It is similar to the laws existing in the Southern States.

The white people of Kentucky have been pardoned for the murders of the amount of over three hundred thousand dollars to educate negroes, on the theory that it is worth while to do so, as it is not only to educate the negroes, but to turn the money over to the negroes. The money has been turned over to the negroes, and much of it has been wasted. As everyone knows, the colored schools have been a farce. Kentucky is the only State in the Union that we know of where white people have been turning over school money to the negroes to distribute. It is true that they have not done so, but they have only been ignorant and dilatory, but corrupt, and they were getting much of the school money that ought to go to educate colored children. If it is not our white tax to ourselves to educate the negro we certainly owe it to ourselves and to the negro to follow up our money and see that it is expended to the best advantage of the business men are acting in other States."

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[Hopkinsville, Kentucky.] Gov. Willson has greatly injured his reputation for sincerity in the pardon of Taylor and Finley. The pardon of one of his predecessors in the office of Governor, Kentucky has been disgraced and humiliated by such murders as that of Hiram Hedges in Carlisle and Tom Watson in the colored schools. The local crimes that dwell in insinuation when compared with the murder of the Governor of the State, by a sharpshooter concealed in the office of one of the local lawmen, is a disgrace to the laws of the State. It is similar to the laws existing in the Southern States.

The white people of Kentucky have been pardoned for the murders of the amount of over three hundred thousand dollars to educate negroes, on the theory that it is worth while to do so, as it is not only to educate the negroes, but to turn the money over to the negroes. The money has been turned over to the negroes, and much of it has been wasted. As everyone knows, the colored schools have been a farce. Kentucky is the only State in the Union that we know of where white people have been turning over school money to the negroes to distribute. It is true that they have not done so, but they have only been ignorant and dilatory, but corrupt, and they were getting much of the school money that ought to go to educate colored children. If it is not our white tax to ourselves to educate the negro we certainly owe it to ourselves and to the negro to follow up our money and see that it is expended to the best advantage of the business men are acting in other States."

"The practical effect of the new school law will be to turn the colored schools over to the white people to control."

And so, it may be seen, the arguments employed against the new law are not based upon the facts or logic. They are rather the outgrowth of a prejudice against new things, against progress, against a movement to breathe life into dry bones and to make the present great that the future may be greater. Such a Chauvinistic attitude can handicap any State. It has hampered Kentucky's school system and other branches of public endeavor in the past and has prevented the State from enjoying all the refinements of civilization, the blessings of prosperity and the front position in social and economic achievement that she should have. The new law is a concrete effort to push the State forward by infusing vitality into a creaky, dilapidated and antiquated school system. It was hard enough to get the movement properly started. It is not fair to restrict it now that it is under way.

The most practical and sensible thing the Government can do in regard to the transportation of its commission of inquiry to Liberia is to buy tickets for the commission on the regular steamship lines between European ports and the African coast. The commission is a comparatively unimportant body, and the business which it has in hand is of great importance to the interest. The assignment of a squadron of three naval vessels to convey the commission to Monrovia, the capital of the ebony republic, entails a considerable expense. The dispatching of the most powerful nation of Europe a cruiser squadron might be in order to emphasize the dignity and magnitude of the negotiations and to send a commission of inquiry to a decadent black republic in three warships—one vessel for each commissioner—is preposterous. The Senate Committee of Secretary of State Knox ought to have prevented Uncle Sam making an exhibition of himself which will be productive of international snickers and will also lead to embarrassing and wasteful naval excursions.—Baltimore Sun.

One vessel for each commissioner is in accord with our extravagant way of doing things. In the light of this proceeding it ought to be a lesser demand for the demand for a larger and larger navy.

Two Japanese battleships have dropped anchor on the Pacific coast to pay a friendly visit to the United States. It so happens that they are landed at the very spot on the map wherein the little anti-Japanese agitation that prevails at all in the United States is confined. Maybe that is why they chose the stopping place they did. Anyhow, the overwhelming mass of American people greet the officers and men most cordially. Remembering the hospitality shown our own fleet in Japanese waters not so very long ago we may hope that our visitors will carry with them memories of a pleasant stay and of good wishes. The Pacific coast, like true Americans, will doubtless hang out the latch-string and show that the local brushes are trifles light as air in the presence of an opportunity to play host to our good friends and neighbors of the Orient.

Mr. Carlisle, in arguing for a duty on coffee, makes his argument to protectionists and makes it, therefore, as best he can on protectionist grounds. He knows that an argument addressed to the Aldrich Committee on any other grounds would be useless. If on the plea of the little protection to Hawaiian and Porto Rican coffee which a tariff would afford, he could secure such an essentially revenue tariff as that on coffee he would be doing the cause of tariff reform a service. But it is a waste of time for him to present his argument. There is too much revenue and too little protection in a coffee duty to make it acceptable to the protectionists in control at Washington.

Says a philopolemic contemporary: "Among the game brought down by the African hunting party is a Thompson's gazelle. For the sake of good sport it is killed. The gazelle has more intelligence than Thompson's gazelle."

Why? In order that it may properly appreciate the honor of being slaughtered by such a mighty hunter as the Terrible Teddy?

"He couldn't throw me over and live," explained the woman who killed a man in Nashville yesterday. And if the law were enforced, as it should be, no one could do murder and live.

The advents of the smaller loaf and the tube truck were opportunely timed; they came in together.

Points About People.

Mrs. Henry Lawton will entertain at a buffet luncheon to-day, at her country-place, in honor of the House-Inspector party.

Mrs. Lawton is an extremely artistic and graceful hostess, and the luncheon, though a small function, will be one of the prettiest of the season.

The color of the room is green and white and the house throughout will be decorated in spring flowers. A round table will be covered with daisy lilies. In the center will be a large green French basket filled with daisies and apple blossoms, the handle tied with a loose loop of ribbon. The table will be surrounded with small baskets filled with blossoms, forming a beautiful centerpiece. Mrs. Lawton's guests will include the following:

MISSSES.
Mary Hoge, Nannie Davenport, Charlotte Woodcock, J. H. Hoge, of Kentucky, of Richmond, Va.

MISSSES.
Herman Houston, of William Hoge, of Kentucky, of Richmond, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Payson Alden, of San Antonio, arrived yesterday afternoon and will be at the Seaboard for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Penick left yesterday on an operation on account of the death of Mrs. Penick's father.

Mr. Charles Todd Wolfe is in Boston and New York on a two weeks' business trip. While he is absent, Mrs. Wolfe will be in charge of the household.

Judge J. T. O'Neal and Mr. O'Neal and sons, Messrs. J. T. O'Neal, Jr., and J. O'Neal, Jr., arrived yesterday afternoon and will be at the Seaboard for several days.

Mrs. Thomas Helm Minny will entertain at a buffet luncheon to-day, at her home on Second street.

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Boyle spent the week-end at Cambs. Kenneth, at the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Cecil, Sr., of Louisville.

Mrs. Jennie Campbell returned Monday, after spending several days with her sister, Mrs. J. Campbell Cantrell, in Georgetown.

Mr. and Mrs. Oleson P. Ward, who underwent a surgical operation at the North American Infirmary a month ago, has sufficiently recovered to be removed to her home at Anchorage.

Mrs. Fred Mangert will go to Springfield, Mo., to see her mother, Mrs. J. H. Mangert, and Mr. and Mrs. John H. Mangert, who are in Detroit on a business trip.

Miss Julia Caldwell will leave for Danville, Va., to see her mother, Mrs. J. H. Caldwell, who is in Danville, Va.

Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Taylor Bond, who have been the guests of Mrs. J. H. Bond, have taken a home in Jacob Park, where they will move to May 15, to spend the summer.

Miss Lenna Lyons, of Shelbyville, who has been the guest of Mrs. J. H. Lyons, more for several days, will return home to-day.

Mr. Paul Jones was the host at a banquet given at the Seaboard Hotel, where his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Saunders Jones, in honor of Miss Fannie Ballard, who has returned from abroad.

Mr. Jones' guests included the following: Panny Ballard, Cornelia Guthrie, Mary Ballard, Elizabeth Boyle, Mary Fraser.

